

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Fourteen Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 240

ATLANTIC EDITION **

FIVE CENTS A COPY

MOVE FOR NEW CONSTITUTION IN GERMANY GROWS

Reconciling Powers of States With Reich Authority Becomes Urgent

DUPLICATED POWERS CAUSE MANY DISPUTES

Committees Working on New Schemes—Full Discussion Is Planned for Coming Winter

By LINDSAY ROGERS
Professor of Public Law at Columbia University
Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN.—Are the first ten years of rehabilitation the hardest? That is the question which Germany is asking itself today. Has the Republic, by lasting a decade, weathered almost serious of its storms? If it is to have a future, in what they have in the past, both from the reactionaries and the Communists, is not the Republic in a better position to withstand them? One who watched on August 11 the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the promulgation of the Republican Constitution has no hesitancy in answering these questions with decided affirmatives.

One hundred and fifty thousand young men, from all parts of Germany, members of the Reichsbanner, the Republican organization, poured into Berlin to have a share in an imposing demonstration. Their parade up and down Unter den Linden was intended to be the symbol of the loyalty with which the Constitution is held in all sections of the country. Instead of serried ranks of soldiers who marched with machine-like precision, there was the procession of the Reichsbanner, in informal dress and with Liberal and Socialist newspapers sticking from pockets or from under belts.

Problems Mainly Solved

It was these men and others, like those who defended the Constitution against the Communists and against the Kapp Putsch in 1921, then, and in the succeeding years when the Republic by no means had the general support it now has, the task of defense was much more difficult. The mark was declining in value, to become worthless. Renters and small business men were losing their incomes. Industry was not prosperous. Nationalization was proceeding, but it was causing great hardship to certain classes of workers and inclining them to think that the Republic itself was doing them injury.

The reparations bill was not yet determined, and Germany was ostracized from the family of nations. After 10 years most of the problems have been solved, and the forces in action, while they still are vulnerable in strength, they have no issue. The Communists, who five years ago had 62 seats in the Reichstag, now have only 54. The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, therefore, came at a time which seems extremely propitious.

Constitutional Changes Likely

Discussion of rather material revisions of the Constitution, however, is going on, and is being participated in by all the political parties. Two matters are at issue: the relations between the central government and the governments of the states, and, secondly, the instability of German cabinets. Constitutional amendments with respect to federal relations are certain to come, sooner or later. The present system of duplication cannot long continue. The defects of the parliamentary system, on the other hand, are not such that they can be corrected by language in a written instrument of government. They go more to the matter of political habits and the organization of political parties. If, therefore, the German parliamentary system seems unsatisfactory in this respect, they are more likely to come by a change of custom rather than by a constitutional amendment.

Before the war, Germany had a measure of federalism. Substantial powers were exercised by the states. In practice, this did not contribute to the weakness of the central government, because of Prussia's dominating position in the system. After the revolution this centripetal factor was no longer desired, and, indeed, did not exist. The draftsmen of the Weimar Constitution realized that the Republic would have to solve many difficult problems, largely in the field of economics. It was obvious, therefore, that some powers hitherto reserved to the individual states would have to be taken over by the Government of the Reich. There would have to be uniform regulations dealing with many matters.

Reich Increases Powers

The republican constitution, therefore, gave the Reich wide competence in legislative matters. The constitution inaugurated a unitary state, but the governments of the individual states continued, and substantial powers were given to them. The result is that administrative dualism is both expensive and inefficient. A Prussian minister estimated the other day that one-third of the time of the ministers of the Reich and of Prussia is taken up with jurisdictional disputes. Prussia and Bavaria,

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FARMERS INSIST ON ADJUSTMENTS IN TARIFF BILL

Declare Rates Inadequate on Numerous Products—Want Quick Action

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Agriculture, as represented by 12 of the leading farm organizations in the country, is dissatisfied with the duties on farm commodities proposed by the Smoot-Hawley bill.

A wide range of increased rates and enactment of a tariff bill during the special session is demanded in an open letter to the Senate as it started debate on the measure. The communication is signed by the following important agriculture figures:

Fred Brenckman, representing the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; Chester H. Gray, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation; Charles W. Holman, representing the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation; A. M. Loomis, representing the National Dairy Union; F. E. Mollin, representing the American National Live Stock Association; J. B. Wilson, representing the National Wool Marketing Council; J. A. Arnold, representing the Southern Tariff Association; R. E. Adams, representing the Advertiser Growers' Tariff League; Louis F. Miller, representing the Vegetable Growers' Association of America; J. A. Mercer, representing the Kansas State Live Stock Association; J. S. Montgomery, representing the Central Co-operative Association; C. A. Stewart, representing the National Live Stock Producers' Association.

Appointees Under Scrutiny

Simultaneous with these demands the information was forthcoming that the Senate Agriculture Committee, headed by Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, one of the authors of the farm relief bill, contemplated public hearings during which it would interrogate President Hoover's selections for the new Federal Farm Board. Confirmation of these commissioners is before the Senate but no action will be taken until the Agriculture Committee reports on the men.

Members of the Agriculture Committee indicated that considerable criticism was current among them over the selection of Samuel R. McKeyle, former Governor of Nebraska, on the ground that his appointment was supplied with naval intelligence data "officially."

Says He Was to Get True Facts

He added that he was "sent there to see that the true facts and figures on naval strength were given the American press and people."

In informed quarters it was said that Mr. Shearer's efforts in Geneva had much to do with the failure of the conference.

Although he refused to specify the persons from whom he obtained the naval intelligence data which he used in Geneva, he did name four rear admirals, whom he declared, had asked him to work against re-distribution in naval armament.

At the same time Mr. Shearer connected himself with the National Council of American Shipbuilders, which is made up of the leading shipbuilding and marine equipment manufacturers, and said that he had sent reports from Geneva to Henry C. Hunter, legal counsel for the organization.

Face to face with a senatorial investigation due to open Sept. 10, Mr. Shearer said that he had no objection to an examination in Washington. He said he was in agreement with President Hoover that an investigation was necessary. At the same time he absolved himself of any wrongdoing in connection with his publication for a big navy and against any

Senator Proposes Guarding of Press

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Safeguarding of the press against contempt of court proceedings is contemplated by Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.), Senator from Michigan, and himself a former newspaper publisher.

The proposal is the direct outgrowth of a recent case in Cleveland, O., in which several local editors had nine-day prison sentences imposed upon them by Judge Fredick Walther of the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, on contempt charges. The editors had criticized the Judge's action in a certain case.

Mr. Vandenberg is making a study of the problem for the purpose of preparing legislation which he will offer and press at the regular session of Congress. While not definitely fixed on the idea, Mr. Vandenberg has in mind a bill which will require that contempt cases be tried by a judge other than the one claiming the contempt.

BRAZIL CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE DAY

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1929

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Flier Says He Jumped Because Wing of Plane Broke and Threw Him Out

WASHINGTON (P)—Lieut. James reactions of the pilot during and

Doolittle's official report of his forced parachute jump when the wings of his plane collapsed at the National Air Races in Cleveland Sept. 1, just received at Army Air Corps headquarters here, is a masterpiece of brevity.

The questions he was required by air corps regulations to answer, and his replies follow:

A—Place, date and time?
A—Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1929, 3:10 p. m.

B—Type of plane and number?
B—P-10, Prestone cooled, AC number 229-227-P537.

C—Was plane under control?
C—No.

D—Type of parachute used?
D—Irving seat type.

E—Estimated engine speed at time of jump?
E—2800 r. p. m.

F—Estimated speed of plane at time of jump and its position with relation to flight?
F—200 m. p. h., 20 degrees past vertical diving.

G—Description of method of leaving?
G—Thrown out.

H—A complete and accurate account of the causes for the jump?
H—Wing broke.

I—An account of the feelings and

Baltimore Looks as Good From Above as It Does Below



Curtiss Flying Service, Inc., Photo Division

BRITISH ACTION AVERTED CRISIS IN NEAR EAST

Appraisal of Arab-Jewish Clashes Divides Blame—Moslems Not United

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM.—After a fortnight since the beginning of the most deplorable events, focusing universal attention on the Holy Land and incomparable to anything in recent history, it is possible to view the tragedy more or less dispassionately, although too early to appraise the full damage and allocate the responsibility.

Whoever is blamable, it may be definitely stated that Palestine has been saved by the timely arrival of British troops. If the Acting British High Commissioner, Harry C. Luke, failed to heed the approaching calamity and failed to take precautionary measures, he must be credited with good sense in asking in the beginning of the disaster for sufficient forces to make an indefinite continuance of the disorders impossible.

The presence of a large force in Palestine today and the knowledge that a still larger force is available from Malta and Egypt necessarily guarantees early and effective intervention if any important still remains.

The farm organizations sending the letter of protest agree that duties on some agricultural commodities are adequate and some nearly so, but assert that a study of the measures discloses that "a considerable number of agricultural commodities are supplied with naval intelligence data officially."

Wish to Question Chairman

The committee also desires to question Alexander Legge, chairman of the board, on the affairs of the International Harvester Company and also his policy toward lending funds from the farm relief revolving fund to co-operative organizations.

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Not a Unified Attack

It is not an attempt by a majority population to drive out a Jewish minority. If all the Arabs believed that they could by terror, intimidation and violence put the Jews to flight, they had three full days in which to carry out their plan.

The most cursory examination of the facts shows that all Arabs by no means participated. For every village whence marauders came with those of other cities, J. Thomas Scharf, a Maryland historian, has written:

"It is a mere child to hear parishes like St. Augustine, Quebec and Montreal. It is the junior of New York by 116 years, of Boston by 100 years, of Philadelphia and Charleston by 50 years. It is younger than New Orleans and Newport. Norfolk overtops it many years and, as for venerable Annapolis, that ancient bear among the cities already wore periwig and sported its gold-headed cane and diamond-studded snuff box before Baltimore had put on swaddling clothes."

A Great Home City

Baltimore is situated where North meets South. It is the southernmost of the large northern cities, and the northernmost of those old cities where the traditions of Dixie still live.

Baltimore has its great industrial activity and its thriving world commerce, but these have not crowded out its spacious residential sections where 60 per cent of Baltimore's population own their own homes. If you would ask a Baltimorean why there were so few restaurants in his city, he would tell you that "Baltimore is the greatest home city in the United States," and that its people do not need as many restaurants as other cities.

Yet Baltimoreans have not stayed at home while others worked. Baltimore is the seventh city industrially in the United States, and the second Atlantic coast port for trade.

Its factories send out more than 2000 different kinds of manufactured goods.

Those who have planned the celebration would lay emphasis not only

Ringing of Bells to Herald Baltimore's 200th Anniversary

Four Days' Celebration of Home-Loving City to Take Form of Colorful Pageant Typical of Great Events That Have Gone

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—City Hall's great bell will peal 200 times on Sept. 12, observed as Defenders' Day, and Mayor William F. Broening will proclaim from the portico the opening of the celebration commemorating the 200th anniversary of the founding of Baltimore.

Town

on the size and the wealth and the standing of the city today, but they would pause in the struggle for supremacy to recall those things which have been responsible for the city's development, and to pay homage to those who helped it grow. They would, in brief, recall the how and the why and the who of the city's progress.

A City of Only 200

Baltimore's phenomenal growth is

remarkably well shown by two

views found by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. One, an old print of Baltimore in 1752, one copy of which is in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society, is the first view of Baltimore extant. According to the inscription beneath the picture, it was made by Daniel Bowley from a rough sketch of Baltimore in 1752, drawn by John Moale, one of the first residents.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Bolivia Accepts Board's Ruling in Chaco Issue

BY UNITED PRESS

WASHINGTON—Bolivia accepted on Sept. 7 the propositions of the Commission on Conciliation and Arbitration for settlement of the Chaco-Boreal territory dispute between that country and Paraguay.

The Bolivian note states that it

considers the time propitious for a

frank reconciliation between Bolivia and Paraguay.

It also states that the

commission

is

mutually

forgetting

the offenses and

prejudices

caused by each Republic to the other.

The terms of the proposed settle-

ment

recommended by the International Commission on Conciliation and Arbitration are as follows:

1. Bolivia would receive the port of Bahia Negra on the Paraguay River, thereby giving the Switzerland of South America access to the ocean.

2. Paraguay would be put in pos-

session

of the

country

from

the

changes and bring about the lowering of the tariff. Germany was ready to join in such a movement.

No Longer Interested in War.

Dr. Stresemann won the rapt attention of his auditors when he indirectly painted a picture of a Germany no longer interested in war, but absorbed in the developments of science, all delegates seeing in this an allusion to such German scientific achievements as the Graf Zeppelin, North German Lloyd liner Bremen, and the giant Dornier airplane.

In future wars, personal heroism will have no place. It will be combat with nature that men will find their sphere of usefulness, the real hero will be those who lead the fight between man and the universe.

He voiced Germany's satisfaction that Germany will be freed of the burden of Allied troops, and appealed to the delegates to hasten liquidation of the problem of the Saar basin.

He heartily approved the plan of the British and their delegates to revise certain articles of the League Covenant so as to make them as strong in outlawing war as the Kellogg pact, but insisted that other articles of the Covenant should also be remodeled.

Battle Against War.

Dr. Stresemann declared his conviction that in waging battle against war prime emphasis must be laid on methods of preventing war and eliminating its causes, rather than "upon the question of penalties to be imposed once war had broken out."

He believed fervently that another effective method of reducing the chances of war was the reduction of armaments.

The German Foreign minister declared that everybody was eagerly awaiting the naval conversations between Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, and the delegates to the Assembly.

General Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador in London, about which the delegates to the Assembly had heard such encouraging words from the premier himself.

He ardently hoped these negotiations would be crowned with success and that they would, in their turn bring about reduction in armaments.

He recalled that, upon Canadian and German initiative, there had been improvement in the procedure for handling the problem of minority peoples, and insisted that there be no faltering in proper protection of their rights. He recommended a special League commission to handle the question of minorities, just as there is now a special commission to examine conditions in regions over which international mandates.

Signor Scialoja of Italy announced to the Assembly that Italy had just signed the compulsory arbitration clause of the World Court. The Italian delegate said his country was observing the satisfactory progress of the naval conversations between England and America and hoped they would lead to a general disarmament conference.

Referring to M. Briand's project for a European confederation, Signor Scialoja asserted that a proper economic organization of Europe was most desirable, and that Italy would give it serious consideration.

Dr. Beneš of Czechoslovakia also approved M. Briand's project for the United States of Europe, but informed the Assembly that great difficulties had to be surmounted. Europe must "make haste slowly" in this matter.

The Czechoslovakian Premier announced that his country also would sign the compulsory arbitration clause of the World Court and the general act for settlement of all disputes, either by conciliation or arbitration, which was adopted at the last Assembly.

CENSUS OFFICIALS NAMED.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Appointment of additional supervisors for next year's decennial census was announced by the director of the Census Bureau, William M. Stewart, as follows: Charles E. Hildreth, Worcester, Mass.; Fred W. Thomas, Randolph, Vt.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy.

Published daily, except Sunday and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 101 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscriptions, \$1.00, postpaid in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copy, 25c. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada's trade with the United States continues to increase and that with Great Britain to decrease, as shown by trade figures covering the 12 months ended July 31.

During this period Canada's total trade with the United States amounted to \$1,442,033,000, or more than \$175,000,000 that with the United Kingdom, which was only \$582,333,000, or \$36,000,000 less than the previous 12 months period.

TYPHOON IN LUZON

CAUSES HEAVY LOSSES

MANILA (AP)—Communication lines, slowly being repaired after the passing of the typhoon which swept

FRENCH SUPPORT PREMIER'S ACTS AT ASSEMBLY

Nation Approves His Attitude on Naval, Aggression and Arbitration Issues

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Radio from MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The proceedings at Geneva have done much to consolidate the position of the Briand government which was subjected to criticism on the results at The Hague. It was felt that the British had dominated at The Hague in the financial discussions and that Germany had obtained practically unconditional evacuation. There was some funniness about French praise of Aristide Briand's conduct. But at Geneva he had undoubtedly succeeded in arousing the enthusiasm of his compatriots to an almost unprecedented degree.

It is not taken for granted that on the naval problem France will have much to say. The declarations of Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, are welcomed as showing progress and also as denoting that the French viewpoint will not be neglected.

British adherence to the optional clause, announced by Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Minister, likewise squares with French policy, and despite the reservations it is taken as an encouraging sign that the British are in agreement with France on the need of arbitration.

Arbitration and arbitration, important as they are, nevertheless must be conditioned by security.

That has been the consistent French view. This is repeated today. While the French would not be unwilling to rule out war of any kind under the League Covenant and bring it into conformity with the Kellogg pact (though this too is modified by reservations), M. Briand in his speech, which was enthusiastically hailed, insisted on providing the League with what he called a secular arm.

It is in direction of financial assistance for a victim of aggression and economic sanctions against an aggressor that European thought appears to be moving. Obviously there are strong arguments in the contrary sense, for the difficulty of unanimously indicating an aggressor is real. The most widely opposed opinion, however, has been determined regarding the origin of the Great War of 1914 and recent research goes far to show that the unilateral attribution of war guilt in the treaties was unjustifiable.

Still this is clear, that the French believe the League should pronounce and act efficiently in the event of any power violating the pledges of the Covenant and the Kellogg pact. As for a European federation, while a certain surprise is expressed that M. Briand should contemplate a political as well as an economic co-ordination of the continent, his idea is well received. How it will be received is not clear and there are plenty of skeptics.

On the other hand, it is considered that M. Briand has shown that France moves in the vanguard of the world peace movement. The French are proud of his leadership and are amply satisfied with the Geneva Assembly.

YOURS WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

WILMINGTON, Del.—Pierre S. du Pont of this city and Longwood, Pa., has offered to donate a third of the cost of building a community school at Kennett Square, Pa., to cost \$750,000 and a similar school at Chadds Ford, a smaller community, at an estimated cost of \$250,000 if the taxpayers of the two communities raise two-thirds of the cost of construction.

These schools would close several country district schools and concentrate the teaching in the districts at those points. M. du Pont will collect the public funds from a large number of homes and return them at night.

M. du Pont has about accomplished the task of rebuilding or replacing all the old public school buildings in Delaware with modern structures and equipping them with up-to-date appliances. The Negro schools, long neglected, have all been replaced by modern, light, cheerful buildings. They provide the best schooling facilities for Negro children of any state in the Union, educators hold.

While it is estimated that Mr. du Pont's contributions to public schools will aggregate \$10,000,000, the total amount has never been disclosed.

MISTRIAL ORDERED IN GASTONIA CASE

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—Trial of 16 Gastonia textile mill strikers and strike leaders on charge of murder growing out of the shooting of C. F. Aderholt, chief of police of Gastonia, was halted, and a mistrial ordered, because of the illness of one of the jurors.

The jury, election of which took up nine of the 12 days the trial had been in progress, was dismissed, and Judge M. V. Barnhill, presiding, re-cessed court.

POLISH MINISTER OPENS LWOW FAIR

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The Eastern Fair was opened in Lwow on Sept. 8 by the Minister of Commerce, Eugene Kwiatskowski, in the name of the President of Poland.

Many native foreign dignitaries were present, including a group of French parliamentarians, the Japanese envoy and a number of touring German journalists. Mr. Kwiatskowski stressed the importance to Poland of increased international trade.

N. Y. TO BUILD 26-FLOOR HOTEL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A 26-story apartment hotel is to be built at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street by William Van Allen, architect, according to Maurice Wertheim, broker in the transfer of property.

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N. E. A. TO BUILD NEW QUARTERS IN WASHINGTON

Building to be ERECTED by the Trustees at Cost of \$400,000

Plans for the erection of a building costing \$400,000, to be the new headquarters of the National Education Association, are announced by the Journal of Education, in behalf of the trustees of the association. The building will be erected on a site adjoining its present office at the northeast corner of M and Sixteenth Streets, Washington, D. C. The Frank Irving Cooper Corporation of Boston, which specializes in school construction work, is the architect.

The process yields a sweet that may be used like ordinary sugar, yet in sufficient quantities to obtain easily some of the benefits of drinking milk copiously, but without the milk.

Discovery of the process was made by a member of the Cornell faculty in the New York State Agricultural College, Dr. Paul Sharp, professor of dairy chemistry. He has turned over all rights to the university.

A situation has developed where the secretary of the commission, Frank Bonner, has objected to an adverse ruling by the attorney, Charles A. Russell, on power corporation valuation claims. Mr. Bonner's statement that he proposed setting aside the ruling has aroused criticism of his attitude in the Senate, and the Progressives intend bringing him before a committee for investigation.

It is understood that both Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, and Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, favor the reorganization. Under the existing law the work of the commission is left in the hands of a secretary and general counsel, with cabinet members exercising only nominal authority.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL ISSUES ARE NARROWING

London Observer Says Only
Few Ships Are Between
Them

By RAYMOND BURKE
LONDON—Anglo-American negotiations for naval parity made much progress during the past week according to the Sunday Observer, which states that the difference separating Washington and London has been brought down to "not more than four or five ships."

The Observer forecasts a "settled" map "likely to transform in a peaceful sense the whole field of world diplomacy," and adds "the main principle of agreement will be found to be that within the framework of the total tonnage, reduced by something like 100,000 tons, the United States is to have more big and Great Britain more small cruisers."

The "yardstick" equation of 10,000-ton cruisers carrying eight-inch guns, with 6,000-ton cruisers carrying six-inch guns has been brought near enough to practical needs."

The Observer also publishes a detailed statement from its political correspondent indicating how the settlement is being approached on the main differences still outstanding, which concern the total tonnage to be allotted to each nation and the relative numbers of the larger type of vessel, namely 10,000 tons with eight-inch guns.

Regarding the total cruiser tonnage, the statement says: "President Hoover fairly recognizes that Great Britain's world-wide responsibilities and necessities justify for her a larger total than America requires, 'as much larger?' On this point the respective ideas are not yet perfectly adjusted, but it is becoming to be a matter of trimming. Ramsay MacDonald is persuaded that the Admiralty can knock off something like 50,000 tons from its original idea of the 'irreducible minimum.' The United States, not wanting to have to build more than 300,000 tons at the outside, may now concede to Britain 250,000 tons or nearly so. But in any case it is only a matter of now of two or three small cruisers more or less for Great Britain."

Regarding the relative number of "eight inchers," the statement says: "The United States is fully agreed that to compensate for our big advantage in total tonnage and to establish a substantial parity base this

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THE MONITOR READER

Answers to Questions Asked on
the Next to the Last Page

1. By the adoption of a single
character to take the place of
the "u."
2. Eighty-five per cent.
3. Woven rag strips, and in some
localities sand was used.
4. Its communiqué says: "The
Ministry adopts the standpoint
that the contents of the book
are calculated to impair the
moral qualities of our re-
cruits."
5. Columnists.

condition being the basis of the negotiations—America shall have an extra number of more powerful types. But just how many is that extra number to mean? We are so far committed to 15 vessels of this size and armament that it is impracticable to say any. The American program, if completed, would mean a formidable array of 23. Our admirals swear, of course, this means a "combatant superiority." Equally, or perhaps even harder, the American admirals swear that even this would not give them "combatant parity." But just here is where the statement comes right in. The negotiations are not going to break down over three or four "eight-inchers" more or less for America. Further, the two fleets will never fight each other. And again to leave the Americans to build as they like and the less they will like to build! Washington has a new idea of a somewhat smaller "eight-incher" which means a "combatant superiority."

The Observer foresees a "settled" map "likely to transform in a peaceful sense the whole field of world diplomacy," and adds "the main principle of agreement will be found to be that within the framework of the total tonnage, reduced by something like 100,000 tons, the United States is to have more big and Great Britain more small cruisers."

For example, have their own ministries of commerce and industry and agriculture. So does the Reich, and the line between the respective competencies is indistinct. In the interests of economy and efficiency, change can no longer be great delayed.

But what about the chances here? Various schools are in the air. German politicians have been discussing this almost since the date on which the constitution went into effect. A league for the renewal of the Reich, backed by Dr. Luther, the ex-Chancellor, has published an elaborate project which would merge Prussia into a Reichsland, which the other states would be free to join. If they did not wish to do so, they would keep their own administration. The southern states have already given a negative to the proposal.

Bavaria, always more ardent than the other German states, has announced that she wishes to keep the powers which she deems necessary, and the Reich can possess the remaining ones.

Reform Proposed

Last October Herr Müller's Cabinet announced the general lines on which reform should be based: national problems to be reserved to the Reich, and local ones to the states, with due regard for the multiflora of German life and the necessity of economy.

Committees have been appointed to advise the Government of the Reich and the governments of the states to explore the possibilities of various schemes. The reports of the subcommittees are now being filed. This winter will see a thoroughgoing discussion of the problem. Whether any proposal will emerge which will be backed by a sufficiently predominant opinion to justify its being translated into constitutional amendment is doubtful. No one denies the desirability of reform.

The difficulty is that logic and common sense are frequently forced to give way to local pride. As in the case of the Reich, citizens look to their states before they look to their nation. Virginia and New York were entities which seemed as real to their inhabitants as did the National Government. So in Germany, Bavaria and Saxony seem more important—so far as the distribution of powers is concerned—than the Reich.

It is not unlikely, therefore, that the various German governments

will

find it difficult to each agree

on any scheme of reform and that, for the time being, the problem will be left to work itself out. That is entirely possible and even desirable. Administrative collaboration and special arrangements to handle particular problems can suffice to accomplish pretty nearly everything which is sought by a revision of the Constitution.

**BELLS TO HERALD
200TH ANNIVERSARY
OF BALTIMORE**

(Continued from Page 1)

Local historians say that Bowley's print was not made until about 1810, but he could call upon his own recollections and those of his friends in elaborating on Moore's sketch of the village of Baltimore a half century before the town commissioners, and included 60 acres purchased from Charles and Daniel Carroll surrounding what was then Cole's Harbor. The price paid was 40 shillings an acre, or not quite \$600 for the entire tract. Not all of the lots were taken for some years, for when Moore's sketch was made in 1752, the tract was only sparsely settled.

**BELLS TO HERALD
200TH ANNIVERSARY
OF BALTIMORE**

(Continued from Page 1)

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POLICE EXPERT SELECTED FOR HOOVER BOARD

Vollmer of Berkeley, Calif.,
Lending Aid in Work
for Law Observance

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—The Hoover Law Observance Commission has perfected the machinery of organization and set up an objective toward which it will work, prior to its final report. In the first field it has named experts on five of its 11 sub-committees, with six more experts to be named shortly; and in the second field it has determined to hold open public hearings at which its methods will be seen in operation.

The antecedents of the five experts so far named disclose the thoroughness with which the Hoover body is approaching its task. The men and women are at the head of their respective fields.

The latest named is August Vollmer, chief of police of Berkeley, Calif., who has reorganized police forces in half a dozen towns and cities.

He is one of the leading authorities on practical police problems and on identification and signal systems in America. He was president of the International Association of Police Chiefs, and is now head of the board of managers of the California State Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification. His experience is not limited to one city or country, for he has reorganized police forces in Kansas City and Detroit and also in Havana, Cuba, and his experience embraces European methods.

Mr. Vollmer is now sitting in one of the anterooms of the commission, working with the sub-committee on police of which Frank J. Loesch, Chicago lawyer and vice-president of the Chicago Crime Commission, is chairman.

Mr. Vollmer's name was announced shortly after that of Prof. Edith Abbott, dean, School of Social Service Administration, University

of Chicago, who has been named expert with the sub-committee on criminal justice and the foreign born.

Other experts attached to sub-committees are: Dr. Herman M. Adler, Illinois State Criminologist, sub-committee on the causes of crime; Alfred Bettman, former city solicitor, Cincinnati, sub-committee on prosecution; Prof. Sam Bass Warner, Harvard Institute of Criminal Law, sub-committee on statistics of crime and criminal justice; Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr., of Southern District of Texas, sub-committee on courts.

Postal Demands Back Short Week

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The "paramount issue" of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks for the next two years will be the demand for a 44-hour week. It was decided by a majority vote of the federation members at the final meeting of their biennial convention just held here.

Other issues on their program until the next biennial meeting will be the demand for a flat increase of \$500 in the salaries of postal clerks, a 20 percent bonus for night work, annuities, elimination of the "speed up" system and passage of the Kelly postal policy bill.

Primary importance was attached to the demand for a 44-hour week, instead of the postal policy measure after Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the federation, declared that it was "more important than abstract questions in the Kelly postal policy bill."

The request for a 44-hour week, the effect of which would be a half day on Saturday, is embodied in the La Follette-Mead bill, introduced in Congress last spring. The postal policy bill, introduced by Clive Kelly (D., Rep.), representative from Pennsylvania, provides that compensation of postal employees shall be adequate and just; and, together with working conditions, shall be based upon American standards, without regard to postal revenues."

New Judges Named
by President Hoover

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover has nominated Albert L. Watson, a federal judge for the middle district of Pennsylvania.

Other nominations are:

Scott Wilson of Maine to be a circuit judge for the first United States circuit. Mortimer W. Byers to be a federal judge for the eastern New York district. John Boyd Avis to be a federal judge for the district of New Jersey, replacing Judge Joseph L. Bodine, who resigned. Al Oftedal to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of California.

The President also sent to the Senate two appointments, previously announced: those of Leland Garrison of Illinois, now Minister at Stockholm, to be Minister to Norway, and Theodore Roosevelt of New York, to be Governor of Porto Rico.

Serious consideration was being given Richmond as the home port of transatlantic air liners, Dr. Eckener told Mr. Mangum, managing director of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, said after a conference with Dr. Eckener in New York.

Assurance was given the Richmond delegation by Col. G. M. P. Murphy, who is the recognized leader in financing the proposed Zeppelin operating company, that the G. M. P. Murphy organization favors Richmond.

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BRITISH PRESS DECRIES WAR GUARANTEE PLAN

Geneva Project for Financial Aid to Nations Threatened Criticized in London

By ERIC FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—The statement of Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, at Geneva that, subject to certain safeguards, he would be prepared to sign a draft convention for giving financial aid to states "threatened by aggression," promises to embarrass the British Labor Government even more than at first appeared.

Depounding this project as one for financing war, not for assuring peace, the *Sunday Express* says: "Let us assume that the aggressor as defined at Geneva is the United States of America, and that the aggressor is Cuba, Great Britain and other members of the League would loan money to Cuba to buy munitions. How would the United States, not being a member of the League, contemplate such a transaction? They would see no distinction between lending money for war and taking up arms. Great Britain would be guilty of an act of war against America. The loan would involve war."

Equal to Warlike Act.

The *Daily Express* is equally vehement. "We have had a protocol under which it was coolly suggested that the British army and navy should be placed at the disposal of any attacked member of the League. But there is no end to the ingenuity of continental statesmen in thinking out third party risks for Great Britain to shoulder in Europe. This new project of theirs is tantamount to a declaration of war on the strength of British soil, simply the continental ghost of the defunct protocol. If we were to fall in with it, we should be taking side in all wars of the future all over this world and committing what would be tantamount to a belligerent act in furnishing one of the antagonists with the means to fight."

In bestowing even qualified approval on this mad enterprise, did Mr. Henderson do so on instructions from the Prime Minister and Cabinet? If so, will Parliament endorse their action? The answer is that the House of Commons will almost certainly do nothing of the kind. As for the country at large, when it understands what is at stake, it will kill the scheme as it killed the protocol."

Might Capsize the Cabinet

The *Sunday Observer*, edited by James L. Garvin, says: "If the ministers actually lie themselves to this draft convention, it may prove the stone that will sink them. The *Observer* adds: "This device has revived the worst implication of the defunct protocol policy and would involve us in quite intolerable responsibilities. It would bring a repetition of those disproportionate sacrifices which stand out so glaringly in liquidation of the Great War. And such guarantee as we should be pledged to would stiffen the backs of those smaller powers which conceive that they would be losers by modifications in the treaty of Versailles—modifications without which settlement of Europe can never be completed."

**BRITISH ACTION
AVERTED GENERAL
PALESTINE REVOLT**

(Continued from Page D)

ous villages where Arabs interested for sheltered and protected Jews.

Had an attempt to destroy the Jewish colonies been countrywide or widespread as some instigators undoubtedly wished, there would not have been a dozen Jewish settlements invaded but all Jewish settlements excepting those peopled by Zionist pioneers which were capable, though numerically weak of repelling large but unorganized mobs.

Reports of which evidence is still lacking point to the desire of certain Moslem leaders to attempt to arrest Jewish progress at all costs even if it involved the whole Arab population in open armed revolt against British authority.

Some of these Moslem leaders are misguided politicians wrongly believing that audience is capable of changing established international policy. They surround the Mufti of

Jerusalem who, like his followers, belongs to the important Hussein family.

They, perhaps, welcomed the regrettable conflict over the Wailing Wall as a means of cementing a union of Moslems divided by family loyalties, especially regarding the perpetuation of the present Mufti and clan in office. A law regularizing the Moslem Supreme Council has long been under discussion, a great number of Moslems having submitted to the Government their opinions against an ordinance making the Mufti's position invulnerable for life.

Differences Wiped Out

It needed a religious issue to wipe out differences among the Moslems themselves and it can no longer be questioned that the Mufti and his friends in the Supreme Council and the Palestine Arab Executive which is virtually identical, seized upon the Jewish claim to freedom to worship on the pavement before the Wailing Wall as a pretext for spreading alarm among Moslems in Palestine and the world over that Jews designed aggression not only against the wall, which is hallowed by some what obscure Islamic tradition but propose a sealing wall to gain access to the Mosques of Omar and Ayub.

This totally unfounded fear so impressed certain Arab patriots of Moslem faith that they ventured to join forces with the unruly elements in so-called "bad villages" in an attempt to oust the Jews, some of whom unwise played into the hands of both of misguided politicians and notorious mischievous makers.

While leaders in the Zionist organization, indeed all Jews' spokesmen, solemnly disavowed any intention to interfere in the recognized sacred Moslem sites, claiming merely long respected right to continue to worship before the wall, less responsible Jews, both in Palestine and abroad, by careless utterances, gave the Moslems the opportunity to find a single phrase or word here and there to justify the Arab contention of Jewish designs to encroach.

During the summer of 1928, during the whole month of August of all members of the Zionist executive and national council and nearly all other responsible leaders, gave a handful of extremist Jewish youths an opportunity to express world-wide Jewish indignation over the British Government's decision of making the pavement before the wall a public thoroughfare for Arabs and their animals and permitting authorities of the Mosque to build freely on top of the wall, changing the appearance of the shrine.

Throughout the troubles a small force of British police behaved admirably, and signal service in defense of the Jews was rendered by a small group of Oxford undergraduates on visit to the country who enrolled as special constables. Zionists announced themselves as satisfied with the conduct of the Arab police especially in individual cases, praising especially the Transjordan defense force.

GENEVA (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish agency for Palestine and of the Zionist organization, after a talk with the British Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson, said:

"Our present expectations of the British Government will be that it keep to the spirit and letter of the mandate, and on the Balfour declaration take immediate active steps toward this end. The policy of the Palestine Government up to now has not been such as to satisfy Zionists. Facilities for increased Jewish immigration must be offered by the Government in order to enable upholding in Palestine of the Jewish national home."

NEW YORK (P)—A third contribution of \$25,000 was received Sept. 8 by the Palestine emergency fund from Nathan Straus, philanthropist.

In addition to this gift, Mr. Straus handed David A. Brown, chairman, checks for \$12,500 each from his two sons, Nathan Straus Jr., and Hugh Grant Straus. The grand total of contributions of \$190 and over to the fund was reported as \$607,18.

In a message read to a meeting of 2500 members of the United Hebrew trades, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, promoted the co-operation of the federation in calling upon Great Britain to provide adequate protection for Jews in Palestine.

ECUADOR TO HONOR BOLIVAR

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (By U. P. A.)—More than 300 engineers are taking part in a contest to determine the best drawings for a monument to be erected at Quito in honor of the South American liberator, Simon Bolivar.

AMUSEMENTS

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Journey's End
by R. E. Sheriff

NEW MOON
with ROBERT GUS CHARLOTTE
HALLIDAY SHY LANSING
Imperial Thea., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

FULTON West 46th St., Eves. 8:30
Top Mat. Wed. & Sat. 8:30
George M. Cohan's
GAMBLING

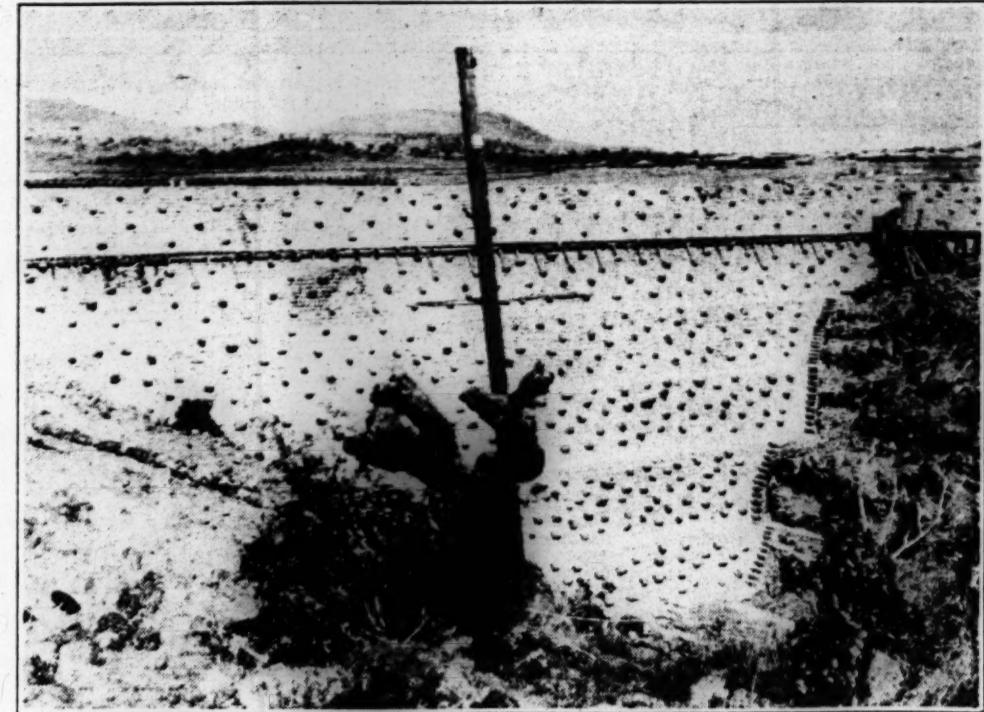
People little realize that the toothbrush cannot possibly reach all the tiny crevices around each tooth, formed by the meeting of the tooth and the gum.

To be sure that these out-of-the-way places are really cleaned use Squibb's Dental Cream. It penetrates the crevices, effectively purifying them. Leaves your teeth white and lustrous . . . your mouth refreshed. 40c a large tube.

"Protect the Beauty of Your Smile"



Mexican Dam That Will Water Six Arid Valleys



Looking Upstream at the Tepuxtepec Development on the Lerma River, State of Michoacan, Mexico. The Peculiar Studded Appearance Is Due to an Unusual Constructive Feature—Large Rocks Left Protruding as Braces for the Temporary Wooden Superstructure.

MEXICO TO OPEN 100,000 ACRES UNDER BIG DAM

Canadian Firm Constructs Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Project

Continued from Page D

MEXICO CITY—Construction of a large dam on the Lerma River, near the town of Tepuxtepec, State of Michoacan, will go far toward solving a two-fold problem which has given the Mexican Government much concern for some time—lessening the menace of floods each rainy season, and irrigating six arid valleys in two states.

The dam is now ready for use after 18 months work. It makes an artificial lake covering 11,000 acres and stores 500,000,000 cubic meters of water.

The dam is part of a huge hydroelectric and irrigation project being consummated by the Mexican Irrigation Commission and a Canadian concern, the Mexican Light & Power Company, Ltd. It will represent a total investment of some 25,000,000 pesos (\$12,500,000) of which the Mexican Government will put in about 5,000,000 pesos.

The company is now completing a power plant which will have an initial installation of two turbines and generators of 30,000 horsepower each. Power thus generated will be employed by the Southwestern Power Company of Mexico, a subsidiary of the Canadian enterprise, to operate transit, light and power services in Mexico's southwestern states.

It is expected that the plant will be in operation this year.

Water impounded by the dam, after it has passed through the company's turbines and generators, will be conducted by canals the irrigation commission is now constructing to irrigate the Yereje Valley and five other valleys stretching into the states of Michoacan and Guanajuato. This will make 100,000 acres available for farming.

The project is part of a national program conceived by Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles while President, which included irrigation work in the states of Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Hidalgo, Michoacan and Guanajuato.

Diversion of the waters of the Lerma River was accomplished by building a tunnel around the dam site, permitting the river bed to be drained and the dam to be built without danger of damage from floods. The project is giving employment to more than 1500 men.

SY TO DISPLAY WORK

Special exhibits by the International Institute and the School of Domestic Science of the Boston Y.

Companies which he asserted had employed him dismissed him, "they took the attitude they were above attack."

"I have continued the naval fight just the same without pay from anybody," he added.

A reporter asked him if he was not a "paid propagandist."

"Is Elihu Root or Charles E. Hughes a paid propagandist for Japanese exclusion because their clients stand that way?"

Mr. Shearer stated in reply:

"My position has been to support the government policies—an equal navy no matter how large or small, but equal as understood and pledged by treaty and decisions of Congress. I support the Government on immigration and exclusion laws. I support the Government against the League of Nations and the World Court. I am against all interventionism. I am pro foreign nation, nor will I give any. I am pro foreign nation. I stand for America. If that is propaganda, I am a propagandist. If peace can be established only by the surrender of this Nation, then I am against peace."

League Sentiment Backs Hoover Propaganda Stand

By ERIC FROM MONITOR BUREAU

GENEVA—President Hoover's statement that W. B. Shearer's propaganda calls for an explanation from shipbuilding firms, and his denunciation of such efforts to cause international distrust has aroused great interest and sympathy in League of Nations circles. There was no delegate to whose attention the matter was called, who did not agree to Mr. Hoover's criticism of such propaganda, and who would not like to reiterate such methods impossible in future.

While delegates of the states make no comment which might seem to make their governments responsible for what they say, there was much sympathy for the view expressed by Salvador Madriga who for six years worked indefatigably for the cause of disarmament as head of the Disarmament section of the League of Nations, who is of the opinion that the obvious conclusion to the savory business to which Mr. Shearer lent himself is that private interests must be entirely eliminated from the problem of armaments since it tends to introduce dangerous and disturbing elements into a problem which is so difficult for governments to solve."

"Further, it seems evident," adds Señor Madriga, "that the time has come for national and international efforts toward insuring that national and international controversies are pursued objectively and free from disturbing influences caused by private arrangements for rendering services. For if such services were rendered it is evident that well-intended efforts of governments concerned in the tripartite naval conference had to contend not only with difficulties inherent in such a problem, but with the still graver difficulties of satisfying the peculiar needs of armaments firms to whom the private services were rendered."

S. O. Levinson, chairman of the American Committee for the Outlawry of War, said of Mr. Hoover's statement:

"Chance exposure of the strong opposition propaganda against naval reduction should serve to warn the public against this whole pernicious business in hands of a dynamic, absolutely trusted man like President Hoover himself. I believe that the results of his statement and the forcing of the hands of armament builders will prove to be of the greatest contribution to world peace. I find here in Geneva universal commendation and enthusiasm over President Hoover's statement."

Transfer of Bay Colony Charter Re-enacted in Fête at Salem

Ceremony Ushers in Series of Events in Observance of Tercentenary in 1930—Descendants of Puritan Settlers Participate in Historical Church Service

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALEM, MASS.—A thousand persons of Puritan ancestry and numerous representatives of city and Commonwealth, gathered here in the evening of Sept. 8 to transfer again in facsimile the Charter and Government of Massachusetts Bay Colony from Old to New England as the Deputy Governor, Thomas Goff transferred it at a meeting of the General Court in his home in London 300 years ago.

In 1629 the pointed light of tapers flickered on the faces of members of the General Court in the white paneled room of the Deputy Governor during the deliberations which resulted in giving the Bay colonists the right to govern themselves in the settlements they would lay down across the waters.

At this reproduction of the meeting, candles flickered, too, and to their light was added the luster of historical accomplishment in the Bay Colony as it has affected the history of New England and the nation which grew out of the courage and vision of New England colonists.

The ceremony, carried out in solemn and impressive reverence, not only reminds the Nation of a day in which self-government became an established institution of the New World, but marks the first in the series of events in the 1930 observance by all of New England of Massachusetts Bay Colony's Tercentenary.

The Tabernacle Church is a sequestered, plain, impressive church edifice; the bearing into it, during the music of the processional, of the colors of the original Colony, together with flags of nation, state, city and church, provided the only variation in the service from strict religious aspect.

In the course of the Deputy Governor's epochal meeting was approached by expressions of reverence, and so the congregation at this service prayed for an assemblage of power in Salem's courts "in strong and beauteous order ranged, like her united towers . . . and that peace should constantly be there."

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The widespread public interest in the new Armour and Company's business is indicated by a tabulation of stockholders by states.

State	Preferred Stock-Holders	Common Stock-Holders	State	Preferred Stock-Holders	Common Stock-Holders

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MANGIN LOSES TO A. W. JONES

Many Surprises Take Place on Opening Day of U. S. Singles

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK.—Arnold W. Jones, of Providence, R. I., took the surprise of the day in the opening of play for the forty-eighth annual singles tennis championship of the United States at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, on Saturday. The former Yale star, who is the son of the present president of the club, dropped from the first race on Saturday to five sets against Jacques Brugnon on these same courts two years ago, in defeating George S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., promoted to the top by the setting up of a new limit of his brilliant play this season, in straight sets, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

Another surprise result brought about the elimination of the second of the foreign seed stars, George G. Davis, of the British Athlon Davis Cup team, when Eddie F. Dawson, former professional, who was restored to good standing two years ago, failed to reach the much of his old form, easily taking his position from the insulation, defeated the leader of the Oxford-Cambridge team, 8-10, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4.

Umpire of Cuba Loses
Another member of the foreign contingent departed, when German Umpire of Havana, a member of the Cuban Davis Cup team, was defeated by Eddie F. Dawson of Atlanta, in straight sets, 6-4, 8-6, 6-3. Another southerner, Ted Burwell of Charlotte, N. C., who is not even ranked in his own sectional ranking, but who had won so well in the two previous days, when he was permitted to enter, turned in a victory over the former United States indoor champion, William Ayerotte, though it is only fair to state that the latter has been playing at his peak, and his second scoring was much of his time. The score was 6-1, 6-2.

The other leading seeded players, however, with William T. Tilden 2d leading the way, had easy wins over their first-round matches in short order. Tilden eliminated his former pupil, Donald C. Strachan, now of the Princeton team, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0; George M. Loft, second of the Princeton, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1; and Elliott C. Hinman, former junior champion, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1; and John W. Van Ryn, defeated Edward M. Knight, of Springfield, Mass., 6-2, 6-2, 6-2. Then Henry W. Austin, the leader of the foreign team, who had easily disposed of Edward T. Herndon, a former Princetonian, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4, and Tamio Arai, the Japanese star, defeated the champion of Greece, G. M. Pappadopoulos, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2.

UNITED STATES MEN'S SINGLES
First Round
W. B. Wood Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated J. H. Hyde, Hartford, Conn., 6-4, 6-1.

J. H. Wiley, Hartford, Conn., defeated Harold Tovera, Tucson, Ariz., 6-2, 6-0.

Julius Neissner, New York, defeated Thomas J. Miller, Bridgeport, Conn., 6-2, 6-0, 6-2.

P. L. Koenig, Rockville Center, N. Y., defeated J. H. Ohausen, Philadelphia, 9-7, 7-5, 6-4.

H. B. Portnoy, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated W. H. Johnson, of Washington, D. C., 6-3, 6-1, 6-4.

H. B. Bell, Austin, Tex., won from Monroe Bayon, New Orleans, La., by default.

Bruce Barnes, Austin, Tex., defeated Leigh R. M. Watt, United States Navy, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

E. W. Fetherston, New York, defeated S. B. Gilpin, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-4.

George T. King, New York, defeated Milton Coggins, Tucson, Ariz., 6-2, 6-0, 6-1.

Alphonse Smith, Baltimore, Md., won from Donald Murray, Atlanta, Ga., by default.

Harold A. MacGuffin, Philadelphia, defeated G. M. Fischer, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

H. L. Bowman, New York, defeated P. M. Bouneau, New York, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2.

H. W. Austin, England, defeated E. T. H. Jones, New York, 6-4, 6-4.

G. M. Loft, second of the Princeton, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2.

J. H. Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Richard Lewis, New York, 6-2, 6-2.

Ted Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., defeated William Aylor, New York, 6-1, 6-2.

Wilmer L. Allison, Fort Worth, Tex., defeated Emmett J. Parks, Chicago, 6-4, 6-2.

E. J. Griffin, New York, defeated Dr. Neil C. Stevens, Glen Cove, N. Y., 11-9.

E. G. Tarajoff, New York, defeated Weller B. Evans, East Orange, N. J., 6-5, 6-3, 6-5, 6-2.

E. W. B. Fetherston, New York, defeated Lawrence Kurzak, New York, 6-2, 6-3.

B. R. Awoy, England, defeated George J. Jenkins, Chicago, 5-7, 6-4, 6-5, 6-6, 6-4.

Friedrich A. Menger, South Bethlehem, Pa., defeated Eugene H. McCullif, Jr., New York, 6-4, 6-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Harris E. Coggeshall, Des Moines, Iowa, defeated Vernon A. Baur, Pittsburgh, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.

Pavie N. Jones, New York, defeated Leo Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 7-5, 6-3.

Philip F. Neer, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Clifford J. Coggins, Locust Valley, N. Y., 6-3, 6-0, 6-0.

John S. Miller, New York, defeated Edward J. Jenkins, Jr., New York, 6-1, 6-1, 6-3.

Second Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Donald C. Strachan, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-0, 6-6.

Henry M. Culley, Boston, defeated Louis B. Dailey Jr., South Orange, N. J., 6-1, 6-1, 6-0, 6-6.

Jack Mooney, Atlanta, Ga., defeated Gordon Upman, Havana, Cuba, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

J. W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., defeated Edward W. Knight, Springfield, Mass., 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

H. G. Birnie, New York, defeated Clifford J. Marsh, Buffalo, N. Y., 6-1, 6-4, 6-3.

Richard T. Murphy, Rochester, N. Y., won from Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., by default.

Tamio Arai, Japan, defeated G. M. Pappadopoulos, Greece, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

John H. Doek, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Jerome Lang, New York, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

J. S. O'Neill, England, defeated Valente Grossi, New York, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, Md., 6-1, 6-0, 6-1.

LeRoy W. Wink, Chicago, won from Gustave Feuer, Miami, Fla., by default.

Willard C. Coen Jr., Kansas City, Mo., defeated H. E. Wolf, Montclair, N. J., 6-4, 6-1, 6-0.

Frederick Rover, Chicago, defeated Edward J. Jenkins, New York, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3, 6-0.

Arnold W. Jones, Providence, R. I., defeated George G. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 6-4, 6-3, 6-0.

Carl H. Fischer, Philadelphia, defeated A. F. Van Berne, New York, 6-3, 6-1, 6-0.

R. N. Williams 2d, Philadelphia, defeated G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2.

Edgar F. Dawson, New York, defeated Norman G. Farquharson, South Africa, 8-10, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
RESULTS SEPT. 7

Mobile 1, New Orleans 6.

Mobile 1, New Orleans 3.

Birmingham 1, Atlanta 2.

Chattanooga 10, Little Rock 2.

Gypsy Wins the First in Series

Defeats Scottish Challenger by More Than 4 m. Over 12-Mile Course

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSTER BAY, N. Y.—Gypsy, the eight-meter boat of Frank C. Fahey, was selected to do battle with the Senawanka International Cup, against the challenge of the Scottish yacht Carol of the Royal Northern Yacht Club of Scotland, owned and sailed by W. G. Ross, of Rothesay, Scotland, on Saturday afternoon, with the added race to a victory in the best in five series which is being staged on Long Island Sound this week. The defender won the initial race on Saturday off Stamford Point, but was beaten by a skippers over an awkward and leeward course of 12 miles; ice around a three-mile beat and return.

The youthful skipper of the defender, Raymond Hunt, of Duxbury, Mass., with his even younger competitor, Frank Young and Albert Pratt, also of Duxbury, handled the winner like a veteran, and the experts watching the race agreed that he was as good a skipper as had been seen handling a small yacht on Long Island Sound this season.

Start Much Delayed

The start of the race was much delayed by lack of wind, and not until late in the afternoon was the signal given for the race. Then a slight breeze from the south sprang up, and gradually from that time on continued so that both yachts showed their paces under varied conditions. It was quite evident that for windward work in light winds, the Gypsy was the best, the American outfoxed the Carol so as to pass across the Scotsman's bow within five minutes after the start. Later the Scottish yacht made up some of the margin on the leeward leg, but the Gypsy was the faster in the second race.

Huntington made a remarkable recovery from the start, but the Gypsy was the faster in the third race, and again the American had the lead.

Huntington, however, was able to recover from the start, but the Gypsy was the faster in the fourth race, and again the American had the lead.

Another surprise result brought about the elimination of the second of the foreign seed stars, George G. Davis, of the British Athlon Davis Cup team, when Eddie F. Dawson, former professional, who was restored to good standing two years ago, failed to reach the much of his old form, easily taking his position from the insulation, defeated the leader of the Oxford-Cambridge team, 8-10, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4.

Umpire of Cuba Loses

Another member of the foreign contingent departed, when German Umpire of Havana, a member of the Cuban Davis Cup team, was defeated by Eddie F. Dawson of Atlanta, in straight sets, 6-4, 8-6, 6-3. Another southerner, Ted Burwell of Charlotte, N. C., who is not even ranked in his own sectional ranking, but who had won so well in the two previous days, when he was permitted to enter, turned in a victory over the former United States indoor champion, William Ayerotte, though it is only fair to state that the latter has been playing at his peak, and his second scoring was much of his time. The score was 6-1, 6-2.

The other leading seeded players, however, with William T. Tilden 2d leading the way, had easy wins over their first-round matches in short order. Tilden eliminated his former pupil, Donald C. Strachan, now of the Princeton team, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0; George M. Loft, second of the Princeton, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1; and Elliott C. Hinman, former junior champion, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1; and John W. Van Ryn, defeated Edward M. Knight, of Springfield, Mass., 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

Then Henry W. Austin, the leader of the foreign team, who had easily disposed of Edward T. Herndon, a former Princetonian, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4, and Tamio Arai, the Japanese star, defeated the champion of Greece, G. M. Pappadopoulos, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2.

UNITED STATES MEN'S SINGLES
First Round

W. B. Wood Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated J. H. Hyde, Hartford, Conn., 6-4, 6-1.

J. H. Wiley, Hartford, Conn., defeated Harold Tovera, Tucson, Ariz., 6-2, 6-0.

Julius Neissner, New York, defeated Thomas J. Miller, Bridgeport, Conn., 6-2, 6-0, 6-2.

P. L. Koenig, Rockville Center, N. Y., defeated J. H. Ohausen, Philadelphia, 9-7, 7-5, 6-4.

H. B. Portnoy, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated W. H. Johnson, of Washington, D. C., 6-3, 6-1, 6-4.

H. B. Bell, Austin, Tex., won from Monroe Bayon, New Orleans, La., by default.

Bruce Barnes, Austin, Tex., defeated Leigh R. M. Watt, United States Navy, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

E. W. Fetherston, New York, defeated S. B. Gilpin, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-4.

George T. King, New York, defeated Milton Coggins, Tucson, Ariz., 6-2, 6-0, 6-1.

Alphonse Smith, Baltimore, Md., won from Donald Murray, Atlanta, Ga., by default.

Harold A. MacGuffin, Philadelphia, defeated G. M. Fischer, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

H. L. Bowman, New York, defeated P. M. Bouneau, New York, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2.

H. W. Austin, England, defeated E. T. H. Jones, New York, 6-4, 6-4.

G. M. Loft, second of the Princeton, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2.

J. H. Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Richard Lewis, New York, 6-2, 6-2.

Ted Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., defeated William Aylor, New York, 6-1, 6-2.

Wilmer L. Allison, Fort Worth, Tex., defeated Emmett J. Parks, Chicago, 6-4, 6-2.

E. J. Griffin, New York, defeated Dr. Neil C. Stevens, Glen Cove, N. Y., 11-9.

E. G. Tarajoff, New York, defeated Weller B. Evans, East Orange, N. J., 6-5, 6-3, 6-2.

E. W. B. Fetherston, New York, defeated Lawrence Kurzak, New York, 6-2, 6-3.

B. R. Awoy, England, defeated George J. Jenkins, Chicago, 5-7, 6-4, 6-5, 6-6, 6-4.

Friedrich A. Menger, South Bethlehem, Pa., defeated Eugene H. McCullif, Jr., New York, 6-4, 6-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Harris E. Coggeshall, Des Moines, Iowa, defeated Vernon A. Baur, Pittsburgh, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.

Pavie N. Jones, New York, defeated Leo Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 7-5, 6-3.

Philip F. Neer, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Clifford J. Coggins, Locust Valley, N. Y., 6-3, 6-0, 6-0.

John S. Miller, New York, defeated Edward J. Jenkins, Jr., New York, 6-1, 6-1, 6-3.

Second Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Donald C. Strachan, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-0, 6-6.

Henry M. Culley, Boston, defeated Louis B. Dailey Jr., South Orange, N. J., 6-1, 6-1, 6-0, 6-6.

Jack Mooney, Atlanta, Ga., defeated Gordon Upman, Havana, Cuba, 6-4, 6-2.

J. W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., defeated Edward W. Knight, Springfield, Mass., 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

H. G. Birnie, New York, defeated Clifford J. Marsh, Buffalo, N. Y., 6-1, 6-4, 6-3.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

"Our Cousin Jessamine"

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

PHILLIS stood for a moment looking at her carefully-made toy village lying scattered and broken on the floor of the workshop. The tears came into her eyes and one or two rolled down her cheeks. But Phyllis was not much in the habit of crying, and she dashed away her tears and knelt beside her village. She examined every bit carefully to see how much damage was done.

While she was at work the boys came in. "Why, what's all this? Did you tip the board your village was on?" asked Ted. In dismay Phyllis said, "It was like this when I came in," said Phyllis, going on with her story.

"Why, who could have done such a thing as that?" said George, and the three looked at each other without another word. All of them knew that Jessamine had been the last in Honeyuckles Cottage the evening before. She had been curled up beside the window reading when the others left.

"I shouldn't think anyone would have done such a thing as that on purpose," said Ted slowly.

"I don't believe," said Phyllis firmly, "that Jessamine has anything to do with it. I think she is too much of a good girl to have something so bad to offer at the exhibit. But I just know she wouldn't have tipped my village over like this, on purpose. And I believe if she had anything to do with it, she would have told me."

"Oh, Phyllis!" The children turned around suddenly, and saw Jessamine standing in the doorway. "Is that what you really think?"

"Why, of course," said the astonished Phyllis, and then she jumped up and ran to her cousin, for she saw that Jessamine was trying hard not to cry.

The Open Window

"Well, I'd have something to do with it," said Jessamine, speaking as if she were finding it very hard to bring the words out. "I was here last night, and I forgot to shut the window."

"Oh," said Phyllis, "why, I never noticed that it was still open! Of course, the wind came in and blew my village on the floor. But you didn't do that on purpose, Jess."

It was the first time any of the children had ventured to use a nickname for their somewhat dignified little guest, and Phyllis was surprised at her quick look of pleasure.

"I should think you'd blame me for it—I shouldn't have been so careless. And I haven't been a bit nice about your village or your Hobby Exhibit or anything. I don't know why you're nice to me about this, Phyllis. Jessamine's lip quivered, but she tried to look of real friendliness in her face.

"Oh, I've left the window open lots of times," said Phyllis.

"You can do so many more things than I can," hurried on Jessamine. "I suppose I was jealous."

"Did you think I could do more things than you could?" asked Phyllis in amazement, "when you always manage to keep so neat and look so nice and are so good at your studies and everything? I've been thinking I'd like to be more like you, in lots of ways."

If Jessamine would learn to be just a little more of a tomboy, like Phyl, and Phyl would learn to be just a little more ladylike, like Jessamine—" began George, half teasingly.

They all laughed, and Jessamine said quickly, "Well, we'll see what we can do about it, shall we, Phyl? And now let's all help out the village."

Together the four put the village back on its board. Some of the houses and shingles could be repaired, and some had not been injured at all. The windows would have to be replaced in the church and a few houses and, in some cases, new houses would have to be made.

"I can get this ready by next Friday, all right," said Phyllis joyfully.

"I wish I could help," said Jessamine wistfully, "but I'd only spoil things, I guess." Then her face brightened. "I'll get lunch for you!" she said.

"Fine!" cried the others.

Jessamine went skipping up to the house, and as she ran into the kitchen her aunt thought she looked happier than she had ever seen her.

Mrs. Gray helped her plan the meal, and she was surprised at Jessamine's practical suggestions.

"Isn't it too bad to be doing something for somebody?" said Jessamine, as she packed her basket.

"About the most fun of anything," agreed her aunt.

"And could I—" Jessamine reached up and whispered in her ear.

"Why, yes, certainly. You are sure you know how?"

Jessamine nodded gleefully, and soon she was busy measuring out sugar and flour, singing happily to herself.

Phyllis worked steadily at her village, and by noon much of the damage had been repaired. In the meantime Jessamine had arrived with a well-filled basket, and soon she called, "Lunch is ready!"

The little table was spread with a blue and white cloth, and a bowl of California poppies stood in the center. A pot of cocoa, a plate heaped with sandwiches, and four bowls of fruit juice, Jessamine's arrangements for the first course, as she said. The children sat down eagerly and showed Jessamine very clearly that they approved of her luncheon.

Jessamine's Surprise

"And there's one thing more," said Jessamine, pausing as when the soup and sandwich had disappeared. She went to the little cupboard, and her eyes were shining as she brought out a plate of dainty little cakes. Some were frosted with chocolate, some with pink, and some with yellow frosting. Each cake had a little design made of nuts and raisins.

There was a chorus of approval, and Phyllis cried, "Where did you get these?"

"I made them," said Jessamine, half shyly.

"You made them?" Phyllis stopped in the very act of taking a bite.

"Why, then," she cried, "that's what

Kittens

by Lucia Keim

Kitties, kitties, all alive,
One, two,
Two, three,
Three, four,
Five!

What shall be the kitties' names?

Manypenny,
Jumbo-James,
Punch and Judy,
Fleetfoot, Tag,
Scattertails and
Rufflyrag.

Skippy, Chit, and Snowy Mittens?
Quick! Choose names for all the kittens.

Ducks in the Chimney

(A True Story)

ON Saturday in early summer Father took Bobby up the river to look over their summer cottage. Bobby was delighted to go. It was almost like camping. They sat in the big motorboat and chug-chugged out of the harbor, past the launches, tugs and men-of-war that lay at their moorings or steamed busily about, and sailed away upstream.

At 3 o'clock they came to the summer colony, pulled the boat into the boathouse, locked the door and climbed the bank.

"There's the cottage, Father," cried Bobby. "Just the same as ever. Now for good times all summer."

Then, before his startled eyes a large bird flew out of the chimney, flapped his wings, and sailed over the tree tops toward the water's edge.

"Say, Father, did you see that?" asked Bobby. "The bird came out of the chimney tops in Holland."

"It certainly looks very much as it came from the chimney," said his father, but that's a queer place for it. Perhaps we'll better investigate."

"Oh, I've left the window open lots of times," said Phyllis.

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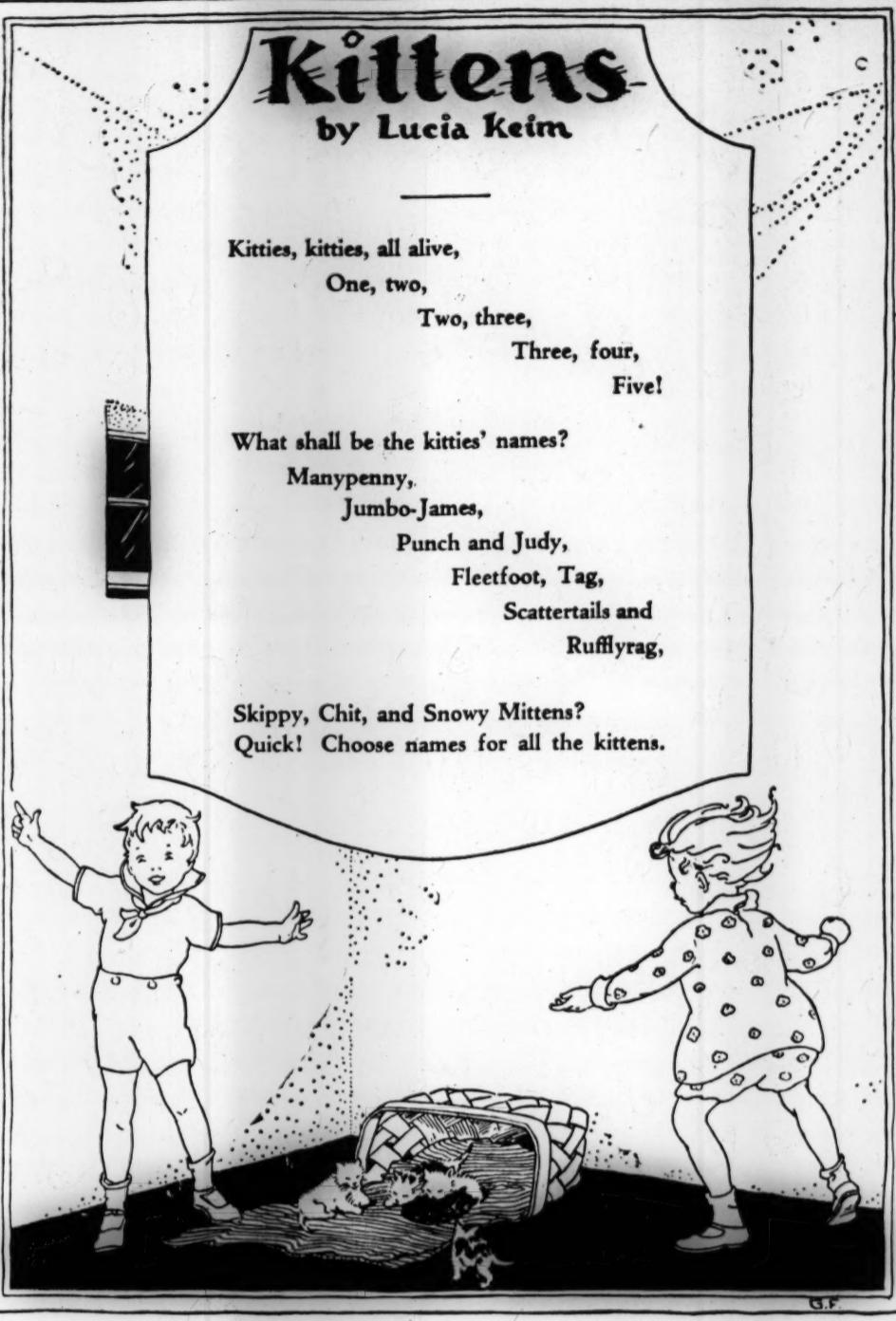
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Gentleman Jock

LITTLE Joy Hunter went to town with his daddy one Saturday morning to get her hair cut, and to do a little shopping for her mother.

After she had finished her shopping and had had her hair nicely cut, she was ready to go home. So she could not find the auto anywhere in the parking ground. So she went up to a policeman and asked him if he knew where she would find her daddy's car. "Who is your daddy?" said the policeman, "and what kind of car does he drive?"

Joy thought everybody knew her daddy, but she answered politely. "My daddy is Mr. Herbert Hunter, and he drives a green car." When the policeman said, "There are dozens of green cars here, and I do not know Mr. Herbert Hunter," Joy began to feel very sad. Then she suddenly remembered something and said,

"Mr. Policeman, there is a big black and tan Airedale on the back seat."

"Oh, Gentleman Jock," and the policeman smiled as he pointed out the car in a far corner.

Jock was so pleased to see Joy that he put his paws on her shoulders and kissed her cheek, and tried to tell her how sorry he was that he could not find his daddy sooner, and that Mr. Hunter would be back in a few minutes.

As they were driving home Joy told her daddy about the kind policeman, and asked why he had called their dog "Gentleman Jock."

"Because he behaves like a gentleman, I suppose," said Mr. Hunter. "Jock always greets the policeman every time we pass, and sometimes they salute him in return. Everybody knows Jock."

From the end of his tail to the tip of his nose, Jock is a gentleman everyone knows. sang Joy, as she danced into the

room where mother was preparing the lunch. Then she told her mother about the policeman and Jock's new name, and Mrs. Hunter said, "I think it is an excellent name and thoroughly well deserved. Jock's man-

and-seek with Joy, and is quite as delighted as the family when Teeny-Weeny succeeds in balancing a biscuit on his nose.

Jock plays gently and carefully with the little fellow, and gives further proof of his affection when feeding time comes round. Teeny-Weeny has his own special plate of food,



Jock Waits Patiently While Teeny-Weeny Sniffs His Inspection.

but is always interested to know how beautifully he behaves about Teeny-Weeny."

Teeny-Weeny is a fluffy, white Maltese poodle, which has recently come to live with the Hunters. Far from showing any feeling because the new pet, Jock immediately took the little poodle under his protection, and helped to train him to good habits. He sits up in a dignified manner and watches Teeny-Weeny play hide-

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STOCKS SHOW VERY ERRATIC PRICE TREND

Considerable Selling Occurs
in High-Priced Issues—
Weak at Close

NEW YORK (9).—The stock market ran into a secondary reaction today after several unsuccessful attempts had been made to rally the market by bringing forward new leaders.

In the absence of any adverse news development, the decline was regarded as a further correction of a too-heavy speculative position.

Trading was in fairly heavy volume.

Speculative selling pressure, particularly against several of the high-grade railroad, steel and public utility shares.

Call money renewed at 8 per cent contrasted with an opening rate of 6 last Friday.

While the premium and heavy over-subscription of the new Treasury issue was regarded as a favorable omen, Wall Street analysts are still disturbed over the prospect of a major credit pinch and the danger that heavy withdrawal of foreign funds from New York might cause serious credit complications.

The prospect of a bitter fight over the new tariff bill and renewed action for legislation to curb brokers' margins.

Wide fluctuations took place in several of the high-priced specialties. Some companies advanced 10 points to 15, while others fell 10 again in the afternoon.

Afternoon trading rallied 22 points and broke 100 in the early afternoon.

Shares converted an early gain of 3 to 4.

Shares paid in some of the dividend paying stocks proved disappointing to small traders who were looking for a big and ready market reaction on the steady increase in freight rates and the excellent character of recent earnings statements.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 175.

Aluminum Co. of America, 175.

Aluminum Co. of Pa., 175.

Aluminum Co. of S. A., 175.

Aluminum Co. of U. S., 175.

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OPERATIONS IN STEEL TRADE SHOW DECLINE

Drop Regarded as Belated Summer Slump—Outlook for Autumn Good

REGARD TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Steel operations are still declining, with the present rate of 10 per cent, and the present rate is regarded as a belated summer slump.

Yet there are already definite signs of an early autumn revival. Soft steel, which are frequently regarded as the backbone of the industry, are now being taken in larger quantities, with numbers of orders increasing.

The automobile makers are buying finished sheets for last quarter delivery, paying the full price of 4.100 a pound. Premium, which is \$2 a ton, is being taken on contracts signed for third-quarter delivery.

The extremely hot weather has slowed up operations for the time being at many of the finishing mills, particularly the tin plate and sheet.

But from production last month was a new high record for an August. It was the fourth best production for any month in history, while the production over the first eight months of the year was the second highest since the previous record in 1923 for the corresponding period.

RAILROAD DEMAND

Railroad demand is improving slowly.

The Reading bought 30,000 tons of steel rails while a southwestern road bought 20,000 tons.

The Norfolk & Western has required 20,000 tons of steel railroads, which are in great

structural needs, and will be buying more before long.

Structural steel business has been lighter, though this is regarded as a temporary condition. According to data last week were 26,000 tons, or about half the average for this year, while new inquiries have amounted to 32,000 tons, compare with 58,000 tons for the preceding week.

There are pending seven new inquiries of 10,000 tons or more structural, each headed by one for 12,000 tons for the Central Laramie Bridge at Cleveland, and new sections of steel for New York's new section of the Hudson River Bridge at Poughkeepsie.

All bids were rejected on 6,000 tons for a Department of Agriculture building for Pennsylvania at Harrisburg.

The structural fabricators are working at about 90 per cent of capacity.

The new plant of the Illinois Steel Company is to require 40,000 tons of structural, or about double the tonnage first mentioned.

Bridges for fourth-quarter delivery should be opened in another two days, and inquiries are good for the corresponding period of last year. This indicates a corresponding increase in the steel consumption along this line.

Alloy steels are being developed rapidly and are giving ordinary carbon steel stronger competition. The new steels are being developed to have the same tonnage and trim construction as an alloy of steel containing 18 per cent chromium and 8 per cent nickel. The Union Trust Company building at Detroit is to contain 40,000 pounds of such a new kind of alloy.

The iron output last month was 3,000,000 tons, or 10 per cent above the previous month of three-quarters of a per cent. There was a net loss of six active furnaces, 21 being in blast at the first of this month.

Demand for iron just now is rather quiet, though conditions are improving. The new manufacturers in the melt of steel among the radiator manufacturers.

The American Radiator Company has bought 22,000 tons for several plants over recent weeks, and is to purchase 10,000 tons more.

The largest purchase outside of the radiator industry was some 50,000 tons bought by the General Electric Company.

The American Tube & Stamping Company has entered the market for iron and steel plate on shipment to its plants, to be furnished by a Buffalo maker, and shipped before the close of inland waterway navigation.

PIRE IRON OUTPUT

Production of automobiles during the first eight months of the year was 37 per cent above than in the corresponding period of last year. This indicates a corresponding increase in the steel consumption along this line.

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Production of automobiles during the first eight months of the year was 37 per cent above than in the corresponding period of last year. This indicates a corresponding increase in the steel consumption along this line.

Alloy steels are being developed rapidly and are giving ordinary carbon

steel stronger competition. The new

steels are being developed to have the

same tonnage and trim construction as

an alloy of steel containing 18 per cent

chromium and 8 per cent nickel. The

Union Trust Company building at

Detroit is to contain 40,000 pounds of

such a new kind of alloy.

The iron output last month was 3,000,000 tons, or 10 per cent above the previous month of three-quarters of a per cent. There was a net loss of six active furnaces, 21 being in blast at the first of this month.

Demand for iron just now is rather quiet, though conditions are improving. The new manufacturers in the melt of steel among the radiator manufacturers.

The American Radiator Company has bought 22,000 tons for several plants over recent weeks, and is to purchase 10,000 tons more.

The largest purchase outside of the radiator industry was some 50,000 tons bought by the General Electric Company.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1929

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Hartman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Shall Disarmament Be Thwarted by Hidden Propaganda?

SPEAKING from the pages of its own illuminating experience, The Christian Science Monitor is certain that President Hoover is more than amply justified in his bold attempt to expose the workings of selfish and hidden propaganda against disarmament.

Mr. Hoover's courageous stroke, it is obvious, finds its immediate impulse in the activities of one William B. Shearer, a propagandist whom the President describes as having organized during the last few years "zealous support for increased armament," and as having been "a severe critic of all efforts of our Government to secure international agreement for the reduction of naval armaments."

Whose interests were to be served by this "zealous support for increased armaments"? Whose interests were to be served by this "severe critic of all efforts of our Government to secure international agreement for the reduction of naval armaments"?

The record is just coming to light.

On August 21, Mr. Shearer, whose particular case the Monitor cites only to illustrate the kind of surreptitious propaganda which is seeking to undermine constructive disarmament negotiations, filed suit against several of the largest American shipbuilding corporations, claiming that, having already paid him \$51,230, they still owed him \$257,655 for "services rendered" as their representative at Washington, Geneva and other international political centers.

If these shipbuilding corporations have financed the insidious propaganda to which President Hoover refers, they have committed an egregious offense against their Government and against humanity. If these shipbuilding corporations are not responsible for this work—and several have categorically repudiated the claims in the suit—then this propaganda is the more criminal because of its very fictitiousness, and an insult to the American manufacturers themselves.

Perhaps the clearest conception of the subtle workings of such antisdisarmament propaganda can best be gained by reference to a concrete case—a case which we take the liberty of citing in further support of the President's determination to bring such activities into the bright light of public knowledge. In the midst of the three-power naval conference in 1927, Mr. Shearer wrote to the Monitor from Geneva, threateningly criticizing this newspaper for what he alleged was a biased account of the proceedings. In this letter appeared the following paragraph:

An issue as vitally important as national defense should be presented to the American people from the viewpoint of the American naval authorities who deal in the actual naval strength of the three powers represented here.

And the writer added the charge that the issues before the conference were being misrepresented "to the American people through an American newspaper."

Whose interests was this propagandist serving? The American people? In whose behalf was this propagandist arguing? The American Government?

The record is just coming to light.

In the suit filed against several shipbuilding corporations to recover the \$257,655 for "services rendered," Mr. Shearer himself answers these questions. He describes his "services" as being in the "business and financial interests of the defendants" (the shipbuilding corporations who may or may not be the innocent victims). The plaintiff refers also to his work in the interests of the shipbuilding business and "its increase." He refers, again, to a "publicity campaign for the benefit of and in the aid of the business and financial interests of the defendants" (the shipbuilding corporations). And so forth.

Picture the situation. This propagandist, while he was actually at Geneva trying to prevent any reduction of armaments, in the interests, according to his own claims, of the shipbuilding companies, and thereby to help to torpedo the conference, was writing to the Monitor, under the guise of an impartial and patriotic American citizen, in an effort to sway this newspaper from a disinterested presentation of the news as our Geneva correspondent saw it.

This is the sort of deceptive propaganda, unfortunately still too prevalent, from which President Hoover is seeking to free his disarmament negotiations. His success will be half the disarmament battle.

It is illuminating to recall that Mr. Shearer closed his letter to the Monitor with the following words of admonition:

The recognized standing and importance of The Christian Science Monitor justifies a protest to the proper authorities, including the State Department, which I hope will not be necessary.

Truly, the record is just coming to light.

It is now time for others to do a little protest.

The Ice Water Age

ALL the erudite gentlemen who delve into the secrets of vanished epochs have attached fancy names to these progressive stages of civilization, and have then rubbed their hands and considered the job well done. Children of the future need only juggle with the stone age, the bronze age, the steam age, the electrical age—and the like—to secure a neatly ticketed

impression of the complete history of the race. The savants have ended their deliberations too soon. They have neglected the ice water age, the modern era. When the story of the present is rehearsed to juveniles of the future, it will be said that men and women of the United States downed more ice water than any other section of mankind in the history of the world.

When the native American sits down at a restaurant table the first duty of the waiter is to provide him with a clinking glass, beaded with coolness; when he is in the thick of the day's work he remembers the water bottle in the corner and hurries there for icy refreshment; even when he deserts the American scene for foreign shores, the badge of his nativity is his frequent clatter for a tall glass or two of ice water, served with his meals.

If all the ice picks and lemon squeezers were laid end to end they would reach six times around the world, and make a mountain of frigidity that would gladden the eyes of a thousand polar bears.

Curiously enough, all these libations have not reduced the manufacture of handkerchiefs needed to mop moist brows or cut down the number of wilted collars. What's the answer?

Needless Delay and Confusion

OUT OF the maze of uncertainty resulting from the discussions to which the tariff bill has been subjected during the congressional recess there emerges only one certainty. This is that final action will be delayed until the coming of the regular session of Congress in December. To every studious observer it must appear that the delay in reaching an agreement is needless. The extraordinary session was called by President Hoover in fulfillment of a pledge made before his election to seek such adjustments of tariff schedules as would assure greater benefits to agriculture and to effect such limited changes as should be made in justice to "our farmers, our labor, and our manufacturers." Specifically the President said in his message of April 16 to the special session of Congress that it had been called to "redeem two pledges given in the last election—farm relief and limited changes in the tariff." He declared that the November election had given the Government a special mandate to revise the agricultural tariff.

Since April the Congress has labored ineffectively to accomplish, by its own methods, much more than it was called to do. Because no binding limitation could be placed upon the number or nature of the schedules which should be revised or amended, the door was opened to senators and representatives of both political parties to enter special pleas for those industries in which they and their individual constituencies are interested. The result has been an attempted rewriting of the revenue laws which affect many schedules that were supposed to have been stabilized by time and economic tests.

Just now there begins a tactical battle between opposing groups of politicians in the Senate to determine the relative strength of partisan and sectional leaders. Confronting the advocates of the bill reported by the majority members of the Senate Finance Committee is the possibility of an executive disapproval of a measure as widely at variance with the tentative proposal of President Hoover as is the proposed Senate substitute for the somewhat more extravagant House bill. Day by day it becomes more apparent that there is lacking anything approaching party solidarity upon the tariff issue. Local and community interest or supposed advantage dictates the economic policies of senators and representatives. Thus it is that coalitions which would have seemed incongruous a score of years ago are formed without much regard for party lines.

There is discernible in the attitude of a few national legislators the apparent purpose to obstruct, so far as possible, the adoption of so-called Hoover policies. Always there is a looking ahead to the next or some future political campaign. Those who regard themselves as spokesmen of the ultraprogressive school are slow to concede the admitted virtues of plans proposed or approved by one not of their particular political faith. The traditionally unyielding free trade Democrat of yesterday is more likely to be found in the camp of the protectionist Republicans than is the politically ambitious middle western Progressive who acknowledges nothing more freely than his own political insubordination.

It is no wonder, with these elements to deal with, that the once dictatorial tariff specialists in the Republican camp find their occupation, like that of Othello, gone.

Across the Border Line of Fun

THE differences between the punitive and the reformative functions of the law, which have of late years been the subject of controversy among lawyers and social reformers of all sorts, have recently been brought into rather forcible prominence in England by two widely discussed court decisions. These dealt with two youthful seekers after a doubtful kind of fun—not by any means unfamiliar in the United States—that impinges a little too closely, perhaps, on the rights of property.

The first concerned the sentencing in Kent of a young miner to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labor for abstracting a shilling's worth of apples from an orchard. It was the culprit's first offense, but the magistrates refused to avail themselves of the provision by which first offenders in England charged with minor offenses are let off with a caution. This sentence, it must be added, was quashed by J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary.

The second was the almost simultaneous decision of a court in the neighboring County of Essex to dismiss the case brought against another youth for appropriating an automobile for a joy ride. This latter case has, it is not surprising to learn, provoked a keen sense of dissatisfaction, especially among the motoring public.

The only way at present in England to stop this highly inconvenient type of youthful ardor from finding expression at somebody else's expense is to impose a fine for stealing gasoline. The London Law Journal suggests a special law making the "stealing of the use" of an automobile a punishable offense.

It must be emphasized that neither in Kent nor in Essex could the magistrate prove any

criminal intention on the part of the offenders. Because in these, as in many similar instances, a prank so easily oversteps the border line and becomes a serious offense, the reformatory aspect of the law becomes doubly important when measures are devised, as they should be, for dealing with such cases.

Economics Versus Superstitions

WE MUST throw off the superstitions and traditions of the economic dark ages, said J. D. Mooney, president of the General Motors Export Corporation, before the Berlin convention of the International Advertising Association. It has been the more general acceptance of this kind of economic thought that has induced the public to capitalize future earning possibilities into the present market value of stocks. Confidence in the political guarantees of business success has resulted in a more ready acceptance of a smaller immediate return on securities. That, however, does not make for real prosperity. Mr. Mooney may have had in thought merely the question of selling goods, but his philosophy can as readily be applied to the stock market.

Prosperity, as it is conceived in practical circles, is a relative matter. It is generally taken to mean that the monetary return on a particular venture is going to be greater than in years previous or greater than the return from ventures of other types. When the stock market, and especially that market which is commonly known as "Wall Street," is so considered, one is led to the inevitable conclusion that the values there are not a real measure of prosperity, and furthermore that stock values are completely out of line with other conservative lines of business activity.

Measured in the present market, the return on common shares of the best utility companies is probably not over 2 per cent. On industrials the earning probably is not over 3 per cent, whereas 4 per cent would represent the return on the railroad stocks when measured by present market quotations. On the other hand, the market values of the best of the preferred stocks and the bonds represent returns nearer 7 per cent. Such comparative values as these clearly indicate that the common shares have been enhanced by the purely speculative operations in the Street. There may be nothing unusual in this situation, for it may be remembered that England, about 1850, bid up her common shares to a 2 per cent basis before there was any sign of deflation.

So long as this condition continues, there is a tendency to call common shares out of the strong boxes of investors and to throw them into the floating holdings of marginal traders. Wise investors recognize in this market an opportunity to realize on their shares and to reinvest their money in securities which promise larger earnings. After all, the investors in the market are quite a different class from those who are drawn there to speculate. The latter have had an inviting time during the last few years incident to the industrial uncertainty and the commercial reconstruction that has been in progress. In the excitement of a "bull" market that has run its course into years instead of the customary months there has not been much invitation to sober judgment. Yet that certainly is the one quality which should be exercised just now by all who would engage in any market activity. Neither is this recommending a reversion to the Dark Ages, but rather a fuller recognition of the traditions of economic law.

An International "Weather Man"

NOW at last, perhaps, we shall find out where the weather comes from. Announcement that France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States are going to co-operate in ascertaining the whereabouts and whereabouts of meteorological conditions over the north Atlantic gives basis for such hope. The plan is for the four nations to obtain from ships and to exchange among themselves radio reports and forecasts from all sectors of the "weather front." Sixty-two ships are to join every twelve hours in piecing together a composite picture of rain and shine.

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Editorial Notes

Aviation's rapid strides in Massachusetts are not denied by the interesting fact that it used only one-twentieth of 1 per cent of the gasoline sold in the first seven months of 1929. Whatever the future may hold for the airplane and the automobile, the fact is undeniable that the latter has a head start on its younger brother.

An encouraging sign of a successful future for the United States is to be found in the report of the Bureau of Education, which says that adult education in America showed a 30 per cent increase last year over the previous year.

Strange to relate, scenery and air, two things which do not cost the hotel proprietor anything, are among his main revenue bringers.

Another vanishing American! The ice wagon—being frozen out by the electric refrigerator.

In the Umbrian City of Spoleto

THE can be few more delectable districts in the world than the southern slopes of these Italian hills, from which the little cities of Spoleto, Assisi, and many others, look down upon the softly shining Umbrian plain, and across to the gracious uplands that border the Tiber Valley. So have generations of men thought, for thousands of years past; and so think the learned Italian archaeologist and his English companion, as they thread the narrow streets of Spoleto, discussing, the while, the differing ways of various nations.

"You English are so very dynamic," opines my friend, in the accommodating French language, upon which we are thrown back by mutual ignorance of the other's native tongue. "And you are at home everywhere, whereas we Umbrians are not so; we prefer our native land, and are dreamers in it, always, living an interior life that is generally meditative, and a little mystical, like those hills there across the valley, all vapor-veiled. That, perhaps, explains why Eastern peoples have loved Umbria; why the Syrians, long ago, to escape persecution, sought these out-of-the-way Umbrian hills; for, in the ceramic decoration of almost every humble cottage, hereabouts, the Arab influence is traceable; and in the peasants' patois, besides Latin and Greek, there are a number of Arabic words. We are a little Orientalized, you see—and even Latinized, too. Look here!"

We stood in an open space, by the river. At a word from the professor, some town officials, standing by, levered open a trapdoor of metal, disclosing a flight of steps, leading down into gloomy depths. We descended, the sound of dripping water. Suddenly an electric lamp flashed out; and, behold, amid the heavy shadows, there showed themselves, hewn in solid stone, three massive and formidable arches of a great Roman bridge, that spanned the river 2000 years ago.

The gradual silting up of the river, you see, buried these great arches; and just as this Porta Leonina, near by, is built on the Roman foundations of Spoleto, so also the Prefecture, up there, in another square, is built upon the vomitoria of the Roman theater. Scratch Spoleto; and you find Rome."

"When I was in Tripoli, at Leptis Magna, I climbed the sand dunes that still cover the Roman palaces and temples. Here a medieval town forms the lid."

"Yes; and it is the same at Assisi, yonder."

The archaeologist pointed up the valley. Thus, with the centuries in our thoughts, we wandered, up hill and down, through the narrow ramshackle streets of Spoleto, the lofty walls of which form the strangest possible jumble of old stones, patched with new—a pair of Doric Roman capitals keeping august company with upstart modern bricks, fragments of rich cornice, and walled-up arches of old windows; the Middle Ages and later centuries everywhere jostling one another, while, high above our heads, spanning the streets, bridges of red brick, tiled and windowed, stretch from wall to wall.

"You Spoletans have a trick of making your patchwork buildings strangely beautiful."

"Yet patchwork it is. Those overhead ways, from house to house, are built for buttressing, or for communication; and not for beauty: yet a certain beauty they also achieve."

"As naturally, almost, as do those two girls." Rounding

a corner, and climbing a stairway in the street, we had come upon two olive-complexioned maidens, whose scarlet and green frocks veritably lit the shadowy lane with two vivid splashes of warm color, the while their weaves gazed shyly at us, as they filled their splashing pails, at the tap.

A moment later we stood by the tawny walls of the ancient castle; and there, from the gate of the peacefully named "Casa di Reclusione," gazed down, through flowering fruit trees, over the green Umbrian plain, upon the northern hills now mysteriously in purple glooms of evening, and gathering folds of slowly gliding cloud. Thence, after watching awhile the soft waning of an Umbrian day, we wandered on to another point of hillside vantage, beneath the cyclopean ramparts of polygonal stone, stern and formidable—first hewn, I suppose, by the Etruscans—and gazed down over the outer fringes of the terraced town, whose walled gardens, running down to the river, meet the olive- and fir-clad hills of the opposite slope.

"Is the city larger than in Roman days?"

"Hard to say; but the mountains, hereabouts, were certainly more inhabited then than now. In the olden time there were many tracks that led the hillmen down from the mountain to the town; but now the main roads and railways, tunneled through the hills, and brought over the passes, have caused the tracks to be neglected, and have gradually drawn the hillmen away, into the city and the plain. But the people still love their hills; and you will find that almost every Umbrian city has still its favorite hill, outside the town, where the whole populace goes, on holidays and Sundays."

"One such hill here is Monte Lucca, that, as you well know, has a good road up it, made by the Austro-Hungarian prisoners, during the war. Monte Lucca, I suppose, was first dedicated to Etruscan gods; then to Roman ones; and is today as full of memories of St. Francis as is the Monte Subasio, away there above Assisi."

Again we were sitting on a rampart of stones—that bound the public gardens of Spoleto. Below us, above bushes garlanded with blossoming lilac, faintly reflecting the pale gold of the afterglow, stretched away a sward of emerald green: beyond it gleamed the mottled roofs of the lower town; and farther yet, behind a frieze of jet black cypresses, its blue green shot with pale violet, shone a line of upland hills, dotted with small white farmhouses, from one of which, already, against a purpled mystery of cloud banks, at once veiling and revealing the mountain background, a single light gleamed out.

As we make our way back into the quiet streets, there comes, boomerang over our heads, a great shock of sound shaken out from some lofty bell tower; then another—one! two! three! four! We stand still to listen; until the seventh, and last, of them has floated away, and lost itself, as a faint echo, among the Umbrian hills, surrounding what D'Annunzio once wrote of as "The City of Silence." Seven o'clock!

In the main street, before us, a crimson light suddenly blazed out, vanished, and flashed again into being, bearing, this time, the word "Cinema" in gleaming gold capitals against the red. My companion smiled, rather wistfully, I thought.

"Even our Umbrian cities, you see, are becoming modernized!"

P. A.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

TWO wise decisions recently taken by the Fascist Government will surely increase notably the number of American tourists to Italy during coming seasons. The first is the abolition of the fee formerly charged for the Italian visa on passports, the second is the abolition of all entrance fees into state galleries, museums, historical monuments and archaeological excavations throughout the Kingdom. This last decision has come as a pleasant surprise to Italians and to foreign residents. It was known that the Government had decided to reduce the admission fee to museums, etc., to one or two lire per person, but the total remission of entrance fees, which will cost the Government about 10,000,000 lire a year, was entirely unexpected. For a long time there had been a strong campaign in the Fascist press against the exorbitant fees charged for visiting museums; it was pointed out that the high fees had diminished the number of visitors, especially